PREVENT STORM WATER CONTAMINATION
Best Management Practices for
Section E - Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete & Gypsum Product Manufacturers

SIC Codes: 3210 - 3299

General Information:

1) Federal and State Storm Water regulations require the City to reduce the quantity of pollutants that enter our storm drains, rivers, and washes from rain water and other sources. 2) Water from any source that contains contaminants is prohibited from entering the storm drain system which includes streets, pipes, catch basins (street grates), ditches, washes, parks, and rivers. 3) Commercial and industrial wash or wastewater is prohibited from entering the storm drain system, street or any other outside area. 4) All washing activities that use soap, solvents, degreasers or any other chemical must be hauled to a landfill or discharged into the sanitary sewer through a sand/oil interceptor or approved pretreatment device. 5) City Code 32C requires any person or business that has a "potential" to pollute storm water, to develop and implement a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP). 6) The BMPs listed here are not inclusive, and must be tailored for your facility. See 40CFR122 Section 6.E.3 October 30, 2000 for additional required BMPs.

Good housekeeping measures

- Sweep regularly to minimize the presence of pollutant materials such as ash, clay, gravel, dust, etc.
- Determine the sweeping schedule based on the amount of industrial activity and precipitation, but not less than once per week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, or settled dust are being handled.
- Store cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, etc. in enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings, or under other cover.

Storing dry bulk materials (including sand, gravel, clay, cement, fly ash, kiln dust and gypsum)

- Store materials in an enclosed silo or building.
- Cover material storage piles with a tarp or awning.
- Divert run-on around storage areas using curbs, dikes, diversion swales or positive drainage away from the storage piles.
- Only store washed sand and gravel outdoors.

Handling bulk materials (including sand, gravel, clay, cement, fly ash, kiln dust and gypsum)

- Use dust collection systems (e.g. bag-houses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of handling operations.
- Remove spilled material and settled dust from paved portions of the facility by shoveling and sweeping on a regular basis.
- Periodically clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue.
- Install sediment basins, silt fences, vegetated filter strips, or other sediment removal measures downstream or downslope.

Mixing operations

- Use dust collection systems (e.g. bag-houses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of mixing operations.
- Remove spilled material and settled dust from the mixing area by shoveling and sweeping on a regular basis.
- Clean exposed mixing equipment after mixing operations are complete.

Vehicle and equipment washing

- Designate vehicle and equipment wash areas that drain to recycle ponds or process waste water treatment systems.
- Train employees on proper procedure for washing vehicles and equipment including a discussion of the appropriate location for vehicle washing.
- Conduct vehicle washing operation indoors or in a covered area.
- Clean wash water residue from portions of the site that drain to storm water discharges.

Dust collection

- Maintain dust collection system and bag-house.
- Properly remove and recycle or dispose of collected dust to minimize exposure of collected dust.

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Continued

Pouring and curing pre-cast concrete products

- Pour and cure pre-cast products in a covered area.
- Clean forms before storing outdoors.

Training

- All employees should be trained in the following areas at least once per year.
- Spill response
- Good housekeeping
- Material management practices
- Procedures for equipment and container washing.

Inspections

- Conduct routine quarterly storm water inspections and during wet weather within 24 hours of the event.
- Conduct the inspection while the facility is in operation.
- Inspect at a minimum the following areas:
  - Material handling areas.
  - Above-ground storage tanks, hoppers or silos.
  - Dust collection/containment systems.
  - Truck wash down/equipment cleaning areas.
  - All structural and non-structural BMPs.
  - All areas exposed to precipitation will be visually inspected for evidence of or the potential for pollutants entering the storm drain system.
- Structural BMPs (berms and dikes) will be inspected to ensure they are operating correctly.

Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) or Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

- Develop and implement a SWMP or SWPPP.
- All Storm Water Plans (SWMP or SWPPP) must be submitted to the city for approval.
- SIC codes in this class must submit an industrial Notice of Intent (NOI) to ADEQ.
- The site plan shall specifically include in addition to other typical items, bag houses or other dust control devices, recycle/sedimentation ponds, clarifier or other devices used for treating wastewater, and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

If spills occur:

- **Stop the source of the spill immediately.**
- **Contain the liquid until cleanup is complete.**
- **Deploy oil containment booms if the spill may reach the water.**
- **Cover the spill with absorbent material.**
- **Keep the area well ventilated.**
- **Dispose of clean-up materials properly.**
- **Do not use emulsifier or dispersant.**

The BMPs found on this page are paraphrased from Federal Storm Water documents 40CFR122, 1995 or later.

Storm Water Management
A member of STORM
STormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities

Only Rain in the Storm Drain!

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STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SECTION

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